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House.

With the meeting of Democratic legis-

latures in several Northern States in

January, the "good-roads" movement

seems to have come to a halt.

"JOHNNY, get us guns" was the Terre

Haute version when the Knights of the

Golden Circle sent John E. Risley to

New York so many years ago. They are

gunning for Johnny now.

SOME of our esteemed contemporaries

seem to think that Mr. Moras was given

one of the plums in the civil-service

pudding in return for having helped the

President to a large portion of sauce on

the occasion of the Burke appointment.

No man in the country has risen from

comparative obscurity into a national

reputation as rapidly as has Mr. Risley,

yet he would have preferred to have

paid the newspapers space price if they

could have been induced to print some-

thing else.

ONE of Mr. Cleveland's appointees is

described as "an unobtrusive mag-

wump." The average Democrat who

has been standing about in hungry ex-

pectancy feels that a goodly number of

magwumps have been given covers at the

Cleveland table in spite of their un-

obtrusiveness.

SINCE General Harrison put a stop to

the proposed selling of gold bonds, the

Wall-street people seem not to have

taken much interest in the gold reserve

of the treasury, but Western bankers

have been more patriotic in helping Sec-

retary Carlisle along. "The wisdom of

General Harrison's course," says the Al-

bany Journal, "is now fully apparent."

THE bloody chasm between the North

and South having long since been

bridged, probably Mr. Risley had an im-

pression that the bridge reached as far

as Terre Haute, and that general am-

nesty included the Golden Circle. The

other knights of the circle who contrib-

uted their good money for guns they

never got seem to hold a different opin-

ion.

COLONEL McLEAN entered the Risley

controversy just in time to put his foot

in it. If he had taken the trouble to

consult the files of the Journal or the

bound report of the treason trials he

would not have made the mistake of

saying that neither Risley's name nor

anything pointing to him as a member

of the Sons of Liberty appeared in the

proceedings. Colonel McLean has fur-

nished another illustration of the fact

that the human memory is very tricky.

THE President is right. If he could

afford it at the present time it would

not be wise for him to ratify the "slates"

which Senators and Representatives

have made as to the disposition of the

offices in the States. Such an arrange-

ment would make as many deputy Pres-

idents as there are Senators and Repre-

sentatives, and would reduce the Pres-

ident to the rank of a commission clerk.

Besides, Mr. Cleveland needs the office

to convert Democrats to the support of

administration measures.

THE New York Post says it has reason-

to know that the dismissal of Dr. St.

Clair from the head of the consular bu-

reau was not only justifiable but abso-

lutely necessary for the prompt and or-

derly dispatch of the bureau's business.

The Post, as a good magwump organ

and Gresham worshiper, should give its

reason, then, and relieve the Secretary

of State from the position in which he

now stands before the country of hav-

ing, while in a fit of temper, removed a

useful government employe from office

and without giving the man opportunity

to defend himself from the vague

charges made against him later.

ONE of the great economies in the use

of money in this country is the banking

system which has been developed large-

ly by the national banks and the use of

the clearing-house. During the year

which ended Sept. 15, 1892, \$90,611 of

every \$100 of payments made through

the national banks was in the form of

checks, drafts, etc. This left \$9.39 in

each \$100 to be paid in some form of

money. The \$9.39 was made up as fol-

lows: Paper currency, \$8.10; gold, \$1

cents; silver, 41 cents. In no country

in the world is so large a part of the

larger business done by these repre-

sentatives of money which make no draft

upon the money stock of the country.

While the proportion of the business

done in the reserve cities in actual

money has been increasing during the

past few years, the use of checks and

drafts in the rest of the country is

steadily increasing. These figures show

that there is no agency in the country

which so practically expands the uses of

the money supply as the banking system

which has been perfected by the organ-

ization of banks under national laws,
since in effect they made \$9.39 of actual
money perform all the functions of \$100.
And yet there are those who are spend-

ing their lives in demanding the extinc-

tion of the national bank.

OFFICIAL DUPLICITY.

For some weeks past it has been given

out from Washington that President

Cleveland was strongly inclined to re-

tain the Hon. Robert Lincoln as minister

to Great Britain and Col. Fred Grant as

minister to Austria on account of his

regard for the memory of their illus-

trious fathers. It was added that he

was partly moved to this magnanimous

decision by the advice of Secretary

Gresham, who was a warm friend of Mr.

Lincoln and of Colonel Grant's father.

Accompanying these announcements

were the stereotyped comments as to

"the era of good feeling," etc., and some

people were moved to remark that a

fine thing it was to have a President and

Secretary of State who could rise above

party and pay a tribute to two of the

greatest Republican leaders in the per-

sons of their sons.

The farce has ended in the removal of

Mr. Lincoln, which will doubtless be

followed soon by that of Colonel Grant.

It is not probable that the President or

Secretary of State has ever for a mo-

ment entertained the idea of leaving

either of them undisturbed in office, al-

though the friends of both, apparently

speaking by authority, have endeavored

to create an impression that such was

their intention.

We said the farce had ended, but that

needs qualification. It takes another

phase in Secretary Gresham's letter to

Mr. Lincoln accepting his resignation.

Messrs. Gresham and Lincoln served to-

gether in President Arthur's Cabinet,

and their personal relations were intima-

te. It must have been an unpleasant

duty for the Secretary of State to write

a letter to his former political associate

and intimate friend accepting his resi-

gnation and notifying him that his suc-

cessor had been appointed, but he was

equal to it. Yet observe how he tries

to convey the idea that the President

alone was responsible for the act. "I

duly laid before the President," says

the Secretary, "your letter of the

25th, tendering your resignation, and

am now directed by him to inform

you that it has been accepted." The

Secretary lost no time in laying Mr. Lin-

coln's resignation before the President,

and the latter promptly accepted it. Of

course, this is the Democratic pro-

gramme. Then follows this chunk of

sugar-coated duplicity:

In doing so the President directs me

to make suitable expression of his high ap-

preciation of the ability, efficiency and

zeal with which you have fulfilled the

duties of your mission, and his sincere re-

gret that your retirement deprives the

service of one of its most honored officers.

The most expressive comment on this

would be "Rate!" If the President

really had a high appreciation of Mr.

Lincoln's services, and if he really

thought that his retirement would be a

loss to the public service, as Secretary

Gresham intimates, why did he accept

the resignation so promptly, or why did

he accept it at all? If he really desired

to retain Mr. Lincoln's services why did

he not at least make an attempt to do

so by giving him an opportunity of con-

tinuing in office? As neither the Pres-

ident nor his Secretary of State has ever

had the slightest idea of trying to retain

Mr. Lincoln, what is the use of their ex-

pressing regret at his retirement?

This insincere letter concludes with:

"I take this opportunity to assure you

of my highest personal regard." An

official letter from a Democratic Sec-

retary of State accepting the resignation

of a Republican official does not call for

any assurance of personal regard. Mr.

Lincoln does not require any such du-

bious flattery as that. He steps down

and out of office with a consistent rec-

ord and an approving conscience. He

has not surrendered the principles of a

lifetime nor deserted and betrayed the

party that honored him. Robert Lin-

coln, private citizen, will stand infini-

tely higher in the esteem of honorable

men than Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary

of State. The Secretary's assurance of

his personal regard was entirely unnec-

essary, though a fit conclusion to an in-

sincere letter.

WHERE SILENCE IS WISDOM.

It is very unwise in Senator Voorhees

to write letters which will awaken the

curiosity of the present generation to

ascertain the facts regarding the orga-

nizations of Democrats under various

names to defeat the Union cause during

the years 1863 and 1864. In no State

were those organizations more forma-

ble than in Indiana. According to the

grand secretary of the American

Knights, eighteen thousand men were

enrolled in 1864, not only to obstruct

the draft, but to liberate rebel prisoners

and to overthrow the Morton government

in Indiana. A better authority than the

grand secretary has declared that the

smallest number connected with the

reasonable and revolutionary organiza-

tions during these two years in the State

was seventy-five thousand. Under the

guise of a Democratic mass meeting in

this city, to have been held Aug. 16, 1864,

the Knights of America were to seize

Indianapolis, liberate the rebel prisoners

and assassinate Governor Morton. To

arm these men thirty-two boxes of re-

volvers and ammunition were sent to a

book dealer in this city, some being

marked "Sunday school books." Why

did the conspiracy fail? Because the

arms were seized and the scheme was

exposed by having the details published

in the Indianapolis Journal, July 30,

1864. Later on, when the conspiracy to

liberate the rebel prisoners in Illinois

and Ohio, and to make a demonstration

in Chicago was discovered, General

Hooker, in command of the department,

directed the commandant at Indianapo-

lis to send five hundred men to Spring-

field, Ill., to be ready to suppress the

plot to liberate prisoners there if it

would not jeopardize the safety of In-

dianapolis. The officer here telegraphed

that it would not be safe to send so

many troops away from this city at

that time. There was not a

prominent Democrat in Indiana, in

full sympathy with the party organiza-

tion, who did not know of this treason-

able conspiracy to transfer the civil war
from the South to Indiana. Every leader
was a Democrat, and was a leader be-
cause he was a Democrat. The lists of
members of the organizations as pub-
lished contain the names of well-known
Democratic families. As far as possible,
the publications exposing these treason-
able conspiracies have been destroyed.

To-day they cannot be found in a public

library. Nevertheless the records exist

and can be found in part until the of-